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Mr. Chas. H. Martin announces the opening of his Ninth Street Store,

616 9th St. N. W.

By courteous treatment and honest values he hopes to win your patronage.

Garments are useless unless they fit. We'll give you nothing else.

Chas. H. Martin,
—TAILOR—
616 9th St. N. W.



What is it Worth

to know you are well dressed? You can always put up a "good front" if you wear Manhattan or E. & W. Shirts. The new negligees have more style than any other shirt on the market.

\$1.50 to \$2.50.

WE ARE SHOWING a large assortment of madras and linens for shirts-to-order.

JOSEPH AUERBACH,
623 Pa. Ave.

B. RICH'S SONS.

"If they're Rich's Shops they're Proper."

Ten-one F St., Cor. 10th.
(Entire Building.)

If you are interested in ultra-fashionable Footwear

then you are interested in the fashions Rich's are showing, which are the accepted fashions of the "elite."

Never were the styles so winsome—so full of character—never was the assortment so comprehensive, embracing every new creation which has received the sanction of the best dressers.

Attention is directed to the exhibit of colored footwear for street wear—tans of several shades with tops of a harmonizing hue, patent leather with gray and white tops, etc.—every shade to match the new Spring gowns in dull and brilliant leathers.

For those who will take part in Easter weddings we are showing a complete line of slippers in every shade—distinctive in fashion—exclusive in design.

B. Rich's Sons,
Ten-one F St., Cor. 10th.

CLASS A. XX. No. 16287. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, to wit: Be it remembered, That on the seventh day of December, 1906, George L. Raymond of Washington, D. C., hath deposited in this office the title of a BOOK, the title of which is in the following words, to wit: "The Oracle: A Manual of Practical and Philosophical Treatise on the Art of Prophecy, containing a complete system of divination, with selections for declamation and reading, designed as a text-book for schools and colleges, and for public speakers and readers who are obliged to study without an instructor, by George L. Raymond, M. A., the right whereof he claims as author and proprietor in conformity with the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1909, Chapter 10, Section 1101, of the Statutes at Large, approved October 3, 1906, and the Act of March 3, 1907, Chapter 10, Section 1101, of the Statutes at Large, approved March 3, 1907, 34 Stat. 1099." m17-730-41*

ASOLINE
—In any quantity.
—Delivered everywhere.

We are compensated by the large and continuous demand on us for ASOLINE. Orders are received from all sections of Washington. Postal or phone order.

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Alabastine
—an absolutely
sanitary wall coating.

ALABASTINE comes in tints that harmonize with the furnishings and decorations of rooms. It is easily applied and is decidedly durable.

Complete stock of suitable brushes.
Geo. Muth & Co.
Formerly
Barnes & Co.
418 7th St.

REPORT MADE ON TYPHOID FEVER

(Continued from First Page.)

and multiples in warm milk with great rapidity and that the family life of the patient and the business. The same hands that nurse the sick often purvey the milk. The patient is treated in a room adjoining the store. Files swarm in and out. The chances of spreading the infection in this and many other ways must be great.

Legislative Correction Needed.
"The small retailers, while subject to inspection, are immune from the sanitary restrictions of the health department. This state of affairs evidently needs legislative correction. The milk supplied the citizen of the District is, for the most part, old, too dirty and too warm. Milk is not kept cold, especially in transit from the farm to the city dairy and on the delivery wagon, from the dairy to the householder. "Of the 172 samples of milk tested only 20 contained less than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The average of all the samples examined was 22,124,280 per cubic centimeter. Hence the great bulk of the milk sold in Washington during the summer months would have been considered adulterated and condemned in New York and prohibited from sale in Boston on account of the temperature or the number of bacteria. Practically all of the samples examined contained gas-fermenting organisms, indicating contamination with cow dung and other extraneous matter. "Most of the samples studied contained more visible foreign matter (dirt) than has a place in clean milk. So far as the city dairies themselves were concerned, many defects were found.

Examples Cited.
"For instance, the location of many dairies is pernicious in that they abut upon unkept alleys and are in the neighborhood of equally insanitary settlements. The stables in the rear of practically all the dairies visited provide breeding places for swarms of flies and are a source of foul odors. "Flies are attracted by the milk and are abundant in nearly all the dairies. In some instances the water closets are too near the milk. Only one of the dairies visited was properly screened. In most instances no intelligent warfare is waged against the flies. At one dairy the milk from fifteen sources is mixed in a large vat resembling a bathtub. This vat was open at the time of the inspection and from it fifteen flies were being mixed up with the milk. "At most of the dairies the hands of the employees who come into contact with the milk were dirty and their clothing not changed or covered with a clean apron.

What Employers Should Wear.
"Employees who handle milk should be required to wear clean laundered clothing or at least a clean apron or gown. Their hands should be thoroughly washed before beginning work.

"The milk passes through too many hands and is exposed too many times before it reaches the consumer. The general rule with the milk business in the District of Columbia appears to be that the farmer sends his milk either directly to the railroad station or to a neighboring collecting depot from this point it passes into the care of the railroads and is shipped to town without ice. The milk is received at the city railroad depot and is carried to the city dairies, where it is sometimes mixed, aerated, separated, reassembled, cooled and before it is bottled. It would evidently be much better if the milk could be cooled and bottled at once on the farm or at the nearby collecting depots, thereby avoiding much handling and consequent chances of contamination.

"The milk is kept too long before reaching the consumer. The loss of about a day being common at most of the dairies. The members of the board stated that while the outbreak of typhoid is by no means wholly attributed to milk, they expressed much wonder that more sickness and disease is not spread through this medium. They found that out of the 747 cases of typhoid fever considered in the report, 488 of the patients had used milk as a beverage each day for thirty days prior to their illness. In fruits and cereals, 50 in tea or coffee only and 45 in ice cream; only 40 used none, and 14 failed to state. According to the report, 82 of the cases were attributed directly to the use of infected milk, and of these six were attributed to the use of infected cream.

Regarding the use of ice the board reported that in 598 cases the patients used ice in beverages, and 125 used no ice at all. They stated that ice cannot be a frequent vehicle by which the infection of typhoid is spread, owing to the fact that the great majority of bacteria are killed in the process of freezing.

Small Responsibility of Ice.
The board said: "Our studies indicate that ice plays little, if any, part in spreading the infection of typhoid in the District of Columbia. The possibility, however, of typhoid infection being occasionally present in manufactured ice sold in Washington is indicated by the unclean methods used at the factories which the ice is carried on the shoes of the workers to the tops of the cans or tanks, from there dripping into the freezing water. This is confirmed by our bacteriological examinations, which disclose a greater number of organisms of the ice than in the water from which the ice is made. The contrary should be the case.

"Can ice in the District be made mostly from distilled water? It should be. "Plate and block ice is made largely from tap water, and if not subsequently contaminated should be reasonably free from injurious pollution. "It is recommended that the manufacture of ice and the traffic in natural ice in the District of Columbia should be placed under close sanitary control of the local health authorities, and that bacteriological and chemical facilities should be supplied for the purpose of examination and control of this product.

Public Wells Exonerated.
The fact that public wells may have been the cause of the spread is partly contradicted by the board. The waters of 87 wells are used for drinking purposes, 24 of which are "deep" wells and 63 "shallow." The deep wells, according to the report, were found to contain water of an excellent quality, both chemically and bacteriologically. The so-called artesian wells were considered particularly faithful. On the other hand quite a different condition was found in the case of the shallow wells. Of the 63 shallow wells 31 showed indications of sewage pollution. However, there was no evidence of evidence of typhoid infection about any particular well, and no definite relation could be discovered between the use of any particular well and the occurrence of typhoid cases.

In view of the fact that such a large number of these shallow wells showed sewage pollution the board recommended that they be permanently closed to the public and suggested that the District sink deep wells bearing upon this important question.

"The waters of the Potomac are directly polluted by sewage at numerous points. This direct pollution is contributed by not more than 45,000, or 9 per cent of the total population of the watershed. Of this population about 80 per cent enters the river at

Potomac Water Supply.
The much-talked-of possibility that the Potomac river water was the source of the infection is dealt with by the board in its report, as follows: "The typhoid fever bacillus has never been isolated from the Potomac river water. We therefore have no direct evidence to prove or disprove the assertion that some of the infection may or may not be water borne. We must, then, satisfy ourselves for the present upon this important question.

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Home Needs of the Highest Quality on Credit

It is the constant endeavor of this store to afford every one the opportunity of having a tastefully furnished, cozy home, and present a neat, well-dressed appearance at all times, without the often inconvenient outlay of money involved in paying cash for their purchases. Our buyers secure the products of the best manufacturers throughout the country, and we furnish them to you on the easiest of terms.

**Prices Advertised
Prevail All Week.**

Metal Beds at Bargain Prices.

This Iron Crib . . . \$3.69
White enamel, slightly scarred, trimmed with brass knobs, heavy post and sides, slat spring; worth \$6.00.

This Iron Bed . . . \$1.95
Single or three-quarter sizes, strong and substantial, trimmed with brass knobs, in good condition excepting the enamel is slightly scarred; worth regularly \$4.00.

This Iron Bed . . . \$2.95
Single or three-quarter sizes, trimmed with brass balls and rods. The enamel is slightly scarred in places, otherwise they would be worth \$6.00.

This Colonial Iron Bed . . . \$5.89
All sizes, in blue, white or green enamel, trimmed with gold. Heavy continuous posts and worth \$10.

Fine Spring Mattings.
The new 1907 Spring Mattings have arrived, and await your inspection. Many of these patterns were ordered before the late advance in prices by the manufacturers, thereby saving much in the prices of each yard. All mattings purchased are laid free of charge.

25c. China Mattings . . . 18c. a yd.
Regular 30c. Mattings . . . 23c. a yd.
Heavy 35c. Mattings . . . 27c. a yd.
Very Heavy 40c. Mattings . . . 29c. a yd.

Laid Free of Charge.

points 176 miles or more from the intake of the Washington aqueduct. The Potomac takes place within nineteen miles of the intake; but as this portion of the river is not directly polluted by the river within this section cannot be ignored. "The great bulk of the pollution of the Potomac being determined by the amount of less natural purification, and in addition becomes very greatly diluted before it reaches the intake at Great Falls.

Indirect Effect.
"The presence of typhoid bacilli in great dilution and perhaps attenuation may not have the power of directly causing the disease in persons drinking such water. Water, however, containing an occasional typhoid bacillus may infect a community in such a way that large numbers of persons become bacillus carriers. With the great heat of the hot weather many such persons may be stricken with typhoid fever, just as the depressing influence of the heat is known to determine the onset of diarrheal diseases and other intestinal infections.

"In other words, the presence of the typhoid bacillus in the intestinal tract has not always the power of causing typhoid fever. We must reckon with our host. "In favor of the view that the Potomac water plays an important part in the dissemination of typhoid fever in Washington, we have the following: "The uniform distribution of the disease throughout the city, indicating a common medium, such as water (97.5 per cent) of the cases studied gave a history of having drunk unboiled tap water within thirty days prior to the onset of the disease. "The majority of the population drink unboiled tap water, and so if this water contains typhoid bacilli, the disease is disseminated. "Some of the infection reaching the susceptible individuals are favored. During the year 1906 one person in about every 300 of the population of the District of Columbia had typhoid fever, and during the season of greatest prevalence the cases which occurred during the summer months were widely scattered over the District.

Colon Bacilli Found.
"Colon bacilli are found in the water. These organisms are usually taken as an indication of sewage pollution. Sixty-six and six-tenths per cent of the fourteen samples of raw water examined contained the colon bacilli; 14.3 per cent of the twenty-one samples of filtered water, and 17.5 per cent of the 131 samples of tap water examined contained the colon bacilli.

"It is evident, therefore, that a certain number of the colon bacilli in the raw water pass the storage reservoirs and sand filters. Therefore it seems reasonable to assume that a certain number of the colon bacilli are present in the raw water, also pass into the tap water.

"The Potomac river throughout its broad waters is polluted by sewage. The typhoid fever in former years was apparently traced to the Potomac river water. For instance, the outbreak in Cumberland, Md., December, 1880, to April, 1880, was followed by an increase in typhoid fever in the early spring of 1881. A sudden decrease in the spread of the disease followed the installation of the Dalecarlia reservoir in 1895.

"The typhoid rate for 1906—that is, since the filtration of the water—was 40.3 per 100,000. This is a much higher typhoid death rate than is usually observed for large American and European cities having water supplies of undoubted purity.

"Considering that there were due to contact and to infected milk twice as many cases as were able to attribute fairly definitely to these causes, there still remains about half of the cases unaccounted for. If the cause is not a factor in the spread of the infection, then it would appear that some unknown agent or agents have been causing the infection must be peculiarly active in Washington.

Board's Conclusions.
The board concluded its report by saying: "In view of the foregoing it is evident that at the present time it is not possible to present satisfactory proof as to the part played by the Potomac river water in the spread of typhoid fever in the District of Columbia. Therefore, the board reserves final decision on this subject until investigations now in progress at the hygienic laboratory have been completed.

"Although views may differ concerning the relative part played by water, milk, and other factors in the spread of typhoid fever, there is a general agreement that the successful control of the disease lies in destroying the infection as it leaves the body; that is, we must try to prevent the infection of our food and drink and our environment.

"Finally, it must be borne in mind that the typhoid problem in Washington does not differ radically from that of many other communities. It is part of a world wide problem. The disease is epidemic throughout the length and breadth of our large country, and prevails to a greater or less extent in almost every civilized community. There is a constant interchange of infection through social and commercial intercourse. The situation in Washington has therefore been considered not only with regard to local conditions, but also in relation to studies that have been made upon the disease in other cities and in other countries.

Health Officer's Comments.
After reading the report Health Officer Woodward made the following statement by way of comment upon the findings: "The conclusion reached by the committee appointed by the surgeon general of the public health and marine hospital service as to the cause for the undue prevalence as of typhoid fever in the District of Colum-

bia coincides, it seems to me, very closely with the conclusion reached some time ago by the health officer. We have known all along that some cases were due to direct contact, but there has never been any reason for believing that these cases accounted for all cases, or that they played a more important part in the causation of typhoid fever in this city than they did elsewhere. The cause of considerably more than half of the reported cases even now remains a mystery, which means simply that those who are desirous of removing from Washington the stigma which now attaches to it as a "typhoid fever" city must continue the search in which they have so long been engaged to find the cause for the undue prevalence of typhoid fever, and an efficient remedy for its prevention."

Investigation Solicited.
In June last, after the health department had come to the limit of its resources in investigating the typhoid fever problem, the Commissioners, at the suggestion of Commissioner Macfarland, requested Surgeon General Wyman of the public health and marine hospital service to have an investigation made by the experts of his service and, with its great resources in co-operation with the health department, to make a thorough study of the typhoid fever problem. The Commissioners received from Surgeon General Wyman the first report of his investigation, which has been so exhaustive as to consume much time and yet which, the report states, must be continued in the effort to discover the cause of the typhoid fever bacillus.

The report, however, is regarded by Commissioner Macfarland as a very valuable contribution to the study of the typhoid fever problem. The health department has been asked for a bacteriological laboratory for the health department, which would enable it to make bacteriological examinations of the water, milk and other foodstuffs, and to make the chemical examinations which it now makes.

Suggested Closing of Wells.
He also pointed out that before asking that this investigation should be made he had recommended to the Commissioners the permanent closing of the shallow wells in the District and that that action was suspended pending this investigation, and stated that he should now renew that recommendation to the Commissioners. Commissioner Macfarland called attention to the fact that the report attributed only 10 per cent of the cases to the milk supply. Surgeon General Wyman, in his letter of transmittal, said that what he sent was only the summary and conclusions of the board of officers appointed to co-operate with the health department in the investigation and added: "The full report comprises an exhaustive treatise on each of the subjects named in the summary, with numerous charts and all pertinent details. It is so voluminous that it is impractical to present it in printed form. It will be done as soon as possible. In the meantime, a press copy of the investigation along certain lines, particularly the isolation of the typhoid bacillus itself from water, milk and other foods. This work is now being carried on and will be continued in the laboratory."

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THE STEARNS & FOSTER MATTRESS
These Stearns & Foster Mattresses are guaranteed to be perfect in every respect, and are the most sanitary mattress made. They are made in two parts; prices starting at

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Couches.

\$9.50 Velour Couches . . . \$5.48
Regular \$9.50 Quality Couches, made on frames of selected oak, have turned feet, high head, good spring construction, are button-tufted, and are upholstered in fancy figured velour and French-cut verona.

\$22.75 Turkish Couches . . . \$12.48
Massive Turkish Couches, have frames of carved quartered oak, claw feet, high spring head, full spring edge, seven wide rows of button tufts, and are upholstered in Gobelin tapestry.

20 Other Styles. \$20 to \$69.

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Fine Go-Cart Bargains.

\$2 Steel Folding Go-Carts . . . \$1.19
Strong Steel Folding Go-Carts have finest folding frames, heavy pushers, strong steel wheels, and metal parts are enamelled in green. Rubber tires 50c. extra.

Large \$11 Go-Carts . . . \$8.79
Very Large All-steel Go-Carts: have high scroll sides, adjustable and reclining rear backs and dashes, cane seats, fine spring gear, tubular steel pushers, enamelled green, large wheels and rubber tires.

Fine \$16.50 Go-Carts . . . \$12.48
Very Large Reed Go-Carts: have fancy shaped designs, large roll on top of body, adjustable and reclining rear backs and dashes, best steel spring gear, tubular steel pushers, porcelain handles, "automobile" wheels and large rubber tires.

WIDELY ESCAPED DEATH.
Railroad Train Passes Over Hand of Small Boy.

William J. Bryant, nine years of age, whose parents reside at Berwyn, Md., narrowly escaped being killed yesterday afternoon shortly before 5 o'clock while standing near the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks at Berwyn. It is stated that the boy, who is epileptic and while standing near the tracks he suffered an attack and fell, one hand resting upon the track. An oncoming freight train reached the station before the boy recovered and the wheels of the train passed over his hand. He also received painful bruises about his face. His father brought him to the city last night and took him to the Emergency Hospital for treatment. Dr. Vaughn found it necessary to amputate most of his hand. The boy was suffering so much from the shock that he was detained at the hospital last night.

BIG FIRE AT WINDSOR.
Catholic Church and a Fence Plant Destroyed Yesterday.

WINDSOR, Ont., March 16.—The Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Lake and the McGregor-Barwell Fence Company's plant at Walkerville were destroyed by fire late today. The loss on the fence plant is estimated at \$80,000, fully insured, and that on the church at \$25,000, partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have started from sparks from a railroad locomotive.

Pictures of Naval Life.
The Navy Department has decided to resort to moving pictures to aid the recruiting officers in showing the attractions of the navy to young men in the interior of the country. Chaplain Matthew C. Gleason of the Missouri is now collecting a large number of these films illustrating various scenes of activity in connection with the drills now going on at Guantanamo by the sailors of the Atlantic fleet, and these will be supplied to naval officers, who will deliver lectures in the neighborhood of recruiting stations.

STUCK TO IT
FOR YEARS BUT FINALLY HAD TO GIVE UP COFFEE.

Our habits of eating and drinking stick to us like a hungry pup to a bone. We can't always break loose even when we know we ought to.

Coffee does certainly hurt many persons, and they know it. But it is one thing to know it and another to devise some way to change the habit and still have a warm beverage at meal times. Thousands of persons all over the world have found it easy to quit coffee because they use Postum Food Coffee.

"For years I've felt the harm of drinking coffee," writes an Iowa woman, "but I liked it so well I stuck to it until about two years ago I quit coffee, and tea, too, and began to drink Postum."

"I made it, too, like coffee, but boiled it according to directions on the package, and the first time we had it we all liked it. We have it now, morning, noon and night, and all feel healthier and happier for the change."

"I never have heartburn nor indigestion any more, though my husband and I used to suffer that way and with nervous headache a great deal of the time when we drank tea and coffee. We can't say enough in praise for Postum, and for the good it has done us." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Get the book, "The Road to Wellville," from the P. S.

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FOOD COFFEE

and if your ails begin to disappear keep it up and get back to comfort and health again.

"There's a Reason"

McDougall Kitchen Cabinets.

DO YOU DREAD KITCHEN WORK? Well, then, it's time you invested in a good kitchen cabinet and let it do your work for you. It is time you realized that you can spend more time with your family, in the parlor and out of doors, and have time for the thousand and one other things you want—without neglecting your kitchen, and without dreading it, and at an actual saving of dollars and cents.

A good Kitchen Cabinet means this and more. But to be a good kitchen cabinet that means a McDougall.

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